## AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Evansville & Chicago road is endeavoring to secure a right of way into Evansville. Gaylord Beach, general manager of the Bee-line, will be in the city, to-day, on official busi-

On and after Jan. 4 trains Nos. 5 and 6, over the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, will be run only between Indianapolis and Elkhart. On Monday next M. M. Landis, agent of the Nickle-plate fast-freight line, will remove his office to room No. 2 in the Board of Trade Build-

N. E. Cook, yardmaster of the Wabash road at Andrews, has resigned to take a more important position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road.

C. C. Gale, lost-car tracer of the Bee-line, was in the city yesterday. After attending to his official duties he called on a fe w of his old-time

Edgar Hills, general freight agent of the Beeline, passed through the city, yesterday, en route for Hot Springs. He is threatened with Bright's disease.

W. P. Cooley has severed his connection with the Union Pacific and accepted a more lucrative position on the International & Northern road, with headquarters at Palestine, Tex. South Bend has become one of the most im-

portant snipping points on the Vandalia system. While not up to Indianapolis or St. Louis, it is holding Terre Haute very near level. The newly-elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio road has informed the heads of depart-

ments that no change in the personnel of the management is contemplated at present. James F. Agier, general agent of the Union Pacific, was in the city, yesterday, instructing Geo. H. Hill, the new district passenger agent

of the road, as to his duties in this territory. H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalla, was in the city yesterday. He states that the advance in freight rates has made no perceptible decrease in the volume of the road's The Dayton & Ironton road, which has ex-

perianced much up-hill work since it was incorporated, is developing a large local traffic, and is now earning enough to pay operating expenses and fixed charges. Norman Beckley, general manager of the Cincity yesterday. His health has improved so

much of late that he has no more to say about retiring from the railroad service. It is stated that the coal roads in Ohio are be ginning to feel seriously the decrease in their traffic as a result of the introduction of natural gas and the use of oil for fuel by the manufacturers, which have in years past been their

On New Year's eve the Indianapolis division of the National Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association will give a ball in Tomlinson Hall. A large attendance is expected, as numerous invitations have been sent out to members of sister

In the present year the cars of 182 foreign roads and fast-freight lines were handled by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road. The increase shown this year has come largely from the forming of closer traffic relations with Southern roads.

lodges in the State.

The Lake Shore road has for three days past been delivering to the New York Central road 2,000 cars, which have been delayed west of Buffalo for want of power to haul them. A large per cent. of this freight has been turned over to them by the Bee-line of late.

This year 80 per cent, of the gross earnings of the Nickel-plate road have been expended in paying the operating expense and improving the road-bed. Now the property is in such shape, physically, that it is proposed to operate it in 1889 on 40 per cent. of the gross earnings.

Gates were erected at several of the railroad crossings within the city limits three years ago. but they are so continually out of repair that the red flag and the red lantern have been substituted for them, and are really more convenient for all concerned, being a great saving in

One of the officials of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road says that a few months will demonstrate that securing the control of the Louisville Southern road by the L., N. A. & C. people was a very wise move, the lease giving the L., No. A. & C. business advantages which could not have been secured by any other deal. On the Bee-line fast train, departing from the Union Depot at 4 P. M., is hauled a coach for Dayton, O., which is dropped at Union, and

then goes over the Dayton & Union road. This train, which is now known as No. 6, connects at Cleveland about midnight with the fast limited express over the Lake Shore road. The Bee-line declaring a dividend, after skipping five years without doing so, was a surprise

to railroad circles. What is better still, it looks as if the company would be able to continue the dividends for years to come, as the property, physically, will need no extensive repairs for a long time. In all departments the strictest economy is practiced. In the third week of December the Chicago &

Eastern Illinois shows a decrease in earnings, as compared with the corresponding week in 1887 of \$2,200. This is the first week this year in which the road has snown a decrease in comparison with last year, and it is due to the strike of the switchmen in the T. H. & I. yards, in the The statement of the Pennsylvania road

proper for November is encouraging, there being an increase in the gross earnings over November, 1887, of \$125,693, while the operating expenses were only \$8,091 in excess of those of the corresponding month last year. All lines west of Pittsburg, for the eleven months of 1888, show a deficiency in meeting liabilities of \$116,

It is not very complimentary to the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, which is a part of the great Pennsylvania system, that a road of the length of the Vandalia can, for two or three weeks, turn over business to it faster than it can be handled. For nearly three weeks the Vandalia has been holding back 800 to 1,000 cars daily, the former road not being able to receive them.

The Ohio & Mississippi road is not doing as well now as it did eight years ago, in the way of earnings. It is carrying a larger tonnage than it did then, but the rates have been reduced out of proportion to the increase in business. Its passenger traffic this year shows an improvement in everything except in the number of passengers per train mile and passenger earnings per train mile.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered 11,000 of its box and stock cars equipped with the Westinghouse air-brake and automatic coupler, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. As soon as this is done 16,000 coal and flat cars are to be equipped with a safety coupler. This action on the part of the Pennsylvania Company will do much to hasten the adoption of these improvements by other important roads.

The masters in Chancery taking testimony in the Wabash foreclosure suit have adjourned until Jan. 7. They will be prepared at that time with a formal report to present to the court, which will be then considered by the attorneys on both sides. It is thought that two or three days will be sufficient for the purpose of reaching a final report. It is expected that after the report is made to the court a decree will probably follow, so that the plan of reorganization is

near consummation. Now that there is an earnest movement in favor of maintenance of rates the roads which get the best business will be those which make the fastest time. Time, not rates, will be the winning card. The Bee-line and the Pennsylvania Company have each put on an additional express freight train each way, which make an average speed of twenty-two miles an hour, and in the spring the speed will be increased to

twenty-five miles an hour. The new freight rates on iron products shipped from Pittsburg West takes effect on Monday next. The new rate on pig-iron, Pittsburg to Chicago, is 15 cents per 100 pounds, while the old rate was 121 cents on car-load lots. The new rate on less than car-load lots is 171 cents, the old rate was 15 cents per 100 pounds. The Pennsylvania Company claims that the rates have been advanced only to the figures which should have prevailed all summer.

A railroad attorney of prominence last evening dropped the remark that within the next twelve months the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore and the Ohio & Mississippi railroad companies would be reorganized and become a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The only thing that can be done with the two roads named, he said, is to reorganize the companies and scale down the debt to a point where the in-

terest can be readily met. The Bee line has resumed carrying poultry and eggs on estimated weights, and the Pennsylvania people are a good deal disturbed over | He has in his library a photograph, description the matter. General Agent Hill admits that this is true, and says that the Bee-line proposes to protect Indianapolis shippers. The Pennsylvania people were willing to carry business of this class from points west of here at estimated weights, which forced the Bee line to do the same thing, and by so doing the Indianapolis shippers, as stated a few days ago, were discriminated against in a manner that began to affect

their business. Legislation looking to the introduction of an automatic car-coupler on Indiana roads will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. Indena is one of the largest railroad States in the Union and should act promptly on such questions. Massachusetts, Connecticut and world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

equipments built shall be provided with automatic couplers, and the New York roads are about to adopt a uniform coupler that. with the introduction of the air-brake on freight trains, will go far to bring about a greater exemption from accidents caused by coupling cars.

A PAGAN TEMPLE IN GOTHAM,

Where the New York Contingent of Theo sophists Worship Great Buddhs. New York Graphic.

Although few suspect its existence, there is right down in one of the busiest streets of the business portion of the city a temple which is devoted to the mysteries of the worship of Buddha. It is thus described by one who recently visited its sacred precincts and who was initiated into the mysterious rites of the Theosophists, who regard their shrine with religious care. After opening the door the priest pulls a curtain aside, and if you will look closely you will find the curtain is a Persian fabric of great beauty. Being lifted, it discloses a curious scene. Opposite the doorway sits Buddha. The god is small and as ugly as conventionality demands, and he sits crosslegged in a little niche, pondering the inexplicable secrets of nature, as imperturbably as he would if stationed in a Mahatma's cave. In front of him a pot of incense is kept constantly burning, and the smoke arises in wavy wreaths that load the air with a stifling perfume. On the floor in front of the image lies a Ceylonese grass mat, brought to

New York by Mr. William Q. Judge. Buddha, although apparently the presiding deity of the place, does not seem to have full sway, for on the wall at one end of the room the blazing seal of the society occupies the place of honor. Over it is pictured, in illuminated letters, the motto, "No religion higher than truth." Around the walls are displayed some twenty-five shields, one for each of the branches of society that have been established all over the United States. "All over" is not quite accurate, but there are branch societies in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and California. These branches have each a distinctive name, borrowed from the Eastern religions among them Ishwara, Vedanta, Isis, Deharma and Nirwans. This last is located in Nebraska, and may be supposed by the irreverent to stand for the principal desire or longing of the citizens of

A heavy Turkish rug covers the floor, and plain, ordinary, every-day furniture store chairs and a table stand round for furniture, but on the table, as well as on the walls, are various objects of interest. Among them are representations of the Theosophical convention in India and of the society buildings in ure of an Egyptian initiation painted in magic colors, the pigments for which were dug by Mme. Blavatsky's fair fingers out of an ancient stone wall in Teheran. Those who doubt this statement are at liberty to go to Teheran and see the wall, which is still there. Mr. Judge has carried this picture nearly all over the world, and it is accordingly valued highly by the faithful. Underneath the picture is a bracket on which are certain occult things whose use the priest would not explain. They ure a square and a pyramid of crystal and a sphere of polished steel. If they are of any service beyond being ornamental, the initiates only are allowed to know it. Half a dozen emblems of religious other than Buddhism are displayed on the walls. Among them is a drawing said to be a representative of an ancient Indian statue of a virgin and child guarded by celestial shadowy beings. The priest also described a bronze which is shortly to be added to the queer collection, and which is a copy of an obelisk standing in the rock out cities of India, deserted some 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. This obelisk, he says, also bears the sculptured images of a virgin and child. How the virginal character of these undoubtedly ancient representations is established I could not learn. The priest said it would be necessary for me to study many volumes of unimpeachable history before being convinced.

The rooms are open to visitors daily, though the Hindoo priest is not always there. He was reserved when I questioned him about himself. though he was willing enough to talk fluently about the temple and the aims of the society. His appearance was sufficiently striking to attract attention even in this cosmopolitan city if he had been met anywhere else except in this to y temple. He was rather taller than the average Hindoo, and immeasurably more emaciated than any other human being outside of a dime museum has a right to be. He had the strongly marked features and full black beard that belong by right to the religious recluses of the East, and was garbed in a compromise between his native costume and the clothing best adapted to the American climate. Over what looked like a ready-made suit from a Broadway elothier's establishment he wore a long blue coat, and on his head was perched one of those marvelous triumphs of human ingenuity known as a Poona turban. This is alleged to be wonderfully twisted up out of thirty-four or thirty-five yards of snowy cotton cloth, and the most expert natives are said to take two hours to do the twisting. When it is done it is a wrapper for the head that defies heat and cold alike, and it looks if it would keep off a stroke of lightning. His name, however, is more remarkable than his turban, being no less than Balarama Naarayana Pelt. It is noticeable that a strange oder. like, and very unlike, sandalwood, floats in the air around him. He speaks English perfectly, and uses it skillfully to concest his thoughts. It is said by some of the Theosophists that he is here on some mission from the Mahatmas and will disappear when that is accomplished. Meantime he is frequently at the temple, and when

there he assumes charge of things. The number of bona fide Buddhists in the United States who are interested in the new movement is considerable, though, so far as known, Mr. William Q. Judge, the president of the New York Theosophists, is the only American who has been admitted to the Buddhist Church by the Rt. Rev. H. Sumaugala, the high priest who rules that institution, and who dwells on Adams Peak, in Ceylon.

TWO FAMOUS DETECTIVES.

The Pinkerton Brothers and the Great Agency They Have Built.

St. Paul Pioneer Press The Pinkertons-William A. and Robert A .better known as "Bill" and "Bob," came to St. Paul yesterday and put up in parlors I and K at the Hotel Ryan. It would be hard to find two brothers anywhere who think better of each other than these two sons of the great Allan Pinkerton.

These two are at the head of the greatest private detective agency in the world. Allan Pinkerton started the business in Chicago before the war. Bill and Bob grew up with the business and the business has grown up with them. Few people have any idea how big a concern it is. The Pinkertons employ 5,000 men. Beside the two head offices in Chicago and New York, there are agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Denver and St. Paul. They have a force of patrolmen in these cities known as "Pinkerton's Preventive Watch." They have arsenals at Chicago and New York, with uniforms and Winchester rifles enough to arm five regiments of men. Pinkerton detectives are

They are employed in nearly every large mercantile house in America, in hotels, in banks, following circuses and watching suspected employes of railroads and other big corporations. The business has doubled in the last ten years, and promises to double again in the next decade. It is making rich men of Bill and Bob. Their joint income is variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year. Either one of the brothers could probably count more than half a million dollars' worth of this world's goods.

The secret of their success in business is that it has been run on business principles. The Pinkertons do not chase criminals in the hope of getting rewards. They charge their clients so much a day for the services of an operator. Prices vary, but \$8 a day is about the average. The Pinkerton detectives are not known to outsiders, and very often they do not know each other, except as two or more are put to work on the same case. Bill and Bob hire all the new men themselves, putting their knowledge of human nature and the world to use in making

They have plenty of applicants to choose from. Healthy young men who are quick-witted, well-informed and have large bumps of secretiveness and valor, are preferred. Usually the new man goes to work as a watchman or in the office until be has shown what stuff he is made of. Then he is put forward by degrees. The Pinkertons have gray-haired detectives in their employ who have been there from boyhood. No man who ever worked for them and did his duty was allowed to go unrewarded, and when death takes off a good man the Pinker-

their selection.

tons pension his widow and orphans. There are probably few men in the world so well posted on what might be called thievology as "Bill" Pinkerton. He has made it a life study. nd record of every professional criminal of America and the most important of those of Europe. He has cultivated a wonderful memory for names and faces, and his brain is a storehouse of knowledge on this subject. He keeps a constant watch of the movements of professional criminals of all kinds, and when any big crime is committed in New Zealand, or Delaware, or anywhere else, he can come pretty near guessing who did it, if it was the work of a pro-

"I HAVE been occasionally troubled with coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I want information, and, like the Texan when he wants a gun, I want it bad and I want it quick. Who contributed to General Harrison's success, the mugwumps and civil-service organization of the country, or the working, voting Republicans? One would suppose the former, from the efforts they are making to run his administration.

Again: Is a man who has given the Republican party loyal support, and fought for its principles, subject to indictment because he chances to be ambitious in a small way, and ask an appointment to a federal position? If in a position to give advice, I would say to every applicant for a government position, take

every government employe who has served in the civil service, and do anything honorable rather than accept a position which, if you fit yourself to fill creditably, unfits you for any and every other employment. I am tired of the daily attacks upon working Republicans who are probable applicants for positions. General Harrison will find the departments filled with incompetent employes, and will do just the right thing in removing them and in filling their places. A man of his great experience will know at once that the present civil-service law is a humbug. This selecting men because they can answer a set of questions, stuffed into them by some "Ivy Institute," is all nonsense. In the selection and election of General Harrison and General Hovey the principle was established that the soldiers should be remembered, There are thousands of ex-soldiers who were in the field when they were of the proper age to be in school, many of whom have been successful business men, some of whom have been the most efficient employes in the departments, and were removed because they were soldiers. These men cannot pass a civil-service examination, but they will expect to be treated fairly. I am not an applicant for position, but I am in sympathy with the boys who sacrificed time and opportunity in defense of their country from 1861 to 1865, and again in AN OLD MAID.

Temperance Societies and Prohibition. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

About sixty years ago Dr. Lyman Beecher and his coadjutor. George B. Cheever, commenced the temperance movement in New the West. The necessity for a drunkard to sign was easily apparent, but the prejudice of the sober and religious element alike against signing a pledge not to drink intoxicating liquors had first to be overcome. Almost every person in all relations of life then drank liquors, but just why one who did not drink to excessget drunk-should sign such a pledge was a mooted question. But gradually the religious element in man prevailed and convinced the strictly sober but moderate drinker that not only for his own protection from the dangers of a future excessive habit in their use, but to encourage the drunkard to sign that pledge, he should lead the way.

Soon after the successful beginning of those pioneers in the East, the same movement was well under way in the West. Moral sussion was the watchword, all the power of the eloquence of the worker being brought to bear upon the victim of intemperance to sign the pledge, and avoid the doggery, the keeper of which would try to induce him to break his pledge. For about ten years the ordinary "tem-perance society" held its sway supreme, and, until 1840, when the "Washingtonian" movement was inaugurated in a drinking place in the city of Baltimore, by one Hawkins and two associates. They saw in their glasses of whisky they were then sipping their certain destruction, morally and physically, should they continue in their present course. Then and there they wrote and signed a pledge to drink no more. From that small beginning began that Washingtonian-the name which they gave it-movement, and which, for a year or more, eclipsed the heretofore unpretentious "temperance society." From/those three grew an army of thousands is a few months, and which literally swept the country, particularly in the West and South. While Ohio was swept by a hurricane of enthusiasm, Kentucky in a few months, enrolled seventy thousand of her citizens, mainly those were addicted to excessive drinkupon that pledge of total abstinence. Two lines of one of their popular songs was, "We pledge eternal hate to all that can intoxicate." The drunkard was the great object of the solicitude of those Washingtonians. In Cincinnati almost that entire class was enrolled; also, in Louisville, and many other cities was the same the fact. But, in the very midst of the great rejoicings over the redemption of that large class of our citizens, the mournful report began to come that, already, in many places, those same men over whom the sounds of rejoicings had hardly died away had returned to their cups; nor did those reports cease ere almost every vestige, save here and there a few instances, of the great work of those men was blotted out by that same cup. Nor does the saying that that army of Washingtonians, of a day, returned their cups tell it all; they emphasized that return by dipping deeper into those potations which they took into their mouths to steal away their brains. Never before in the the annals of the country was there such a scene of dissipation as followed

From all over the country came those reports of excessive drunkenness and debauchery of those men who had made that one great effort toward sobriety and a new life. And in proportion to the failure of that great effort was the deep sorrow and humiliation of all the earnest workers who were trying to reform the drunkard; those who had worked, not only in that particular work, but in all of the ten years before. Then their only alternative was to fall again into the same channels in which had been their previous work, while a few men, particularly in New York city, who had studied much on the necessity of some other way to save the drunkard besides simply signing the pledge, conceived the idea, and carried it out, of the organization of the order of the Sons of Temperance. And while the history of that order shows its great success in the cause of temperance during the most part of the last forty-five years, and while it is still working in some localities, that history does not show that it was a success in saving the drunkard. It has long since been acknowledged by the most observant and active workers in the order that not more than one in ten of the drunkards who had been members of it died sober men. That was the opinion of the late Wm. Hannaman, of this city, and which I am sure is correct from my own observation as an active member of the order for twenty five years. Philip S. White, of Pennsylvania, was one of the most brilliant lights of the order in its earliest days, having reached the pinnacle of fame as the head of the order; but, after his transcendant eloquence was heard all over the country in behalf of his fallen fellow-beings, he returned to his cups and died a drunkard.

To return to the great work of saving the drunkard by the host of earnest workers of torty years ago, but of whom only a few remain, while of that few the venerable Dr. R. T. Brown, Dr. Abbett and Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of our city, are grand representatives. After a score of years of work in saving the unfortnnate by inducing him to sign the pledge, and witnessing the utter failure of the Washingtonians, it became evident in their minds that, while we should still bring "moral" sussion to bear upon him, "legal" snasion should be applied to the one who would entice him away from his pledge. It was fully verified by many years of experience that the victim of intemperance, once brought down by that vicious habit, seldom raised again while the temptation was constantly before him; and that his only safety was in its removal out of his way. Then, after much thought and labor, in all those long years, a Legislature was elected in 1854, which enacted the law which so blessed the people of our State for so short a time. Truly, and just as soon as that law went into force, a millennial day of glory beamed upon that unfortunate victim, his family and friends, from the one issoluted fact that the saloon doors were closed against him by that law, while he also rejoiced in that fact; for just as soon as the doors of the saloons in the city were closed, hundreds of men could be seen on the streets rejoicing in the fact that they were again free men, and their wives and children were again blessed with a sober husband and father. One incident came under the writer's observation while standing in front of his door. A distinguished citizen, an ex-Governor of the State, stopped on his way to his office with-in his usual courteous manner-a "Good morning, sir; beautiful morning," and, pointing toward the jail, he said, "That building, I believe, is empty," while he, raising his head and hands in ecstatic joy, exclaimed: "O happy day, happy day. Now I can get to my office in a condition to do business; but before, if I would get there in that condition. I had to steal my way through the alleys and into the back, door; for should I come down on to the street the first man I would meet would say, 'Come, Governor, it is your treat this morning,' and we would go in and have a drink. Then the next one would say, 'Come in and take

something to drink; its my treat this morning.'

and so it would be all the way to my office, and then I would not be in a fit condition to do business." His case was only one in tens of thousands. The same happy effect in the enforcement of the law was felt all over the State as long as it was allowed to remain in force; but as soon as it was annulled and the saloons thrown open again, the same men who rejoiced in its enforcement returned to their cups, and then drunkenness reigned supreme, the same as when the Washingtonians collapsed.

A. S. KINGSLEY. False Impressions.

San Francisco Chronicle. It was a spiteful thing to say, but they were women, and by common consent among men there is absolute freedom of speech among women about women. If women knew as much about the weaknesses of men as men do, the air would be charged with sarcasm. She was an effusive-one of those who kiss a great deal. mainly for lack of matter. I wonder women don't grow mustaches. She had just left the house after a most effusive display of osculatory affection. The hostess joined her guests. "I declare I never saw anything like her. She kissed me so hard she left the mark of her teeth on my cheek.'

"That woman is always leaving false impres-

"Never mind, dear," said one of the visitors.

Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Dec. 28, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna

Lucy Lyons to John S. Webb, part of the

northeast quarter, section 23, township

14 north, range 3 east..... Myron D. King, commissioner, to Joseph T. Martin, lots 3 and 4, in Parker et al., commissioners' subdivision of Henderson's addition.

Joseph W. Ruark et al. to Alfred E. Fore-1,935.00 300.00 Carty's tenth West-side addition...

Eugene Udell to Edna M. Udell, lot 34,
in block 17, in North Indianapolis.... 575.00 700.00 Harriett A. Elliott to Edwin L. Atkinson, lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, in John T. Dye's sub-

south Brookside addition.....

division of Dunlap's addition .....

31, 32, 33 and 34, in S. K. Fletcher's

Elizabeth P. Brown to Ida B. Laxen, lots

CHURCH SERVICES. PIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-NORTHEAST COR-ner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Rev. Repben Jeffery, D. D., pastor. Dr. Jeffery will preach the closing sermon of his pastorate at 10:30. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. of C. E. at 6:30.

Christian. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-CORNER OF U Delaware and Ohio streets. D. R. Lucas, pastor, will preach at usual hours. Subject, 10:30 a. m.,
"The Distinguished Dead of 1888;" 7:30 p. m.,
"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." Sunday-school at
2:30; Young People's Christomathian Society Wednesday evening. All are welcome.

Congregational. DLYMOUTH CHURCH-CORNER MERIDIAN and New York streets. Oscar C. McCulloch, pastor. Services Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:30. Morning subject, "The True Element in Religion and Life;" evening subject, "Are There Not Twelve Hours in the Day?" Institute classes resumed, eyenings and hours as usual. Thursday evening midweek service. Annual meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 10. Saturday (this evening), children's festival at the church.

MAYFLOWER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH— St. Clair street, near East. Rev. N. A. Hyde, D. D., will preach Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Rev. E. C. Evans, pastor-elect, will begin his work Jan. 13. The public cordial-

Presbyterian.

LYIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - SOUTH west corner Penusylvania and New York streets. Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:45 s. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening topic, "The Old Year and the New." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. CECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-CORNER Pennsylvania and Vermont streets. Rev. James McLeod, D. D., pastor. Public worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meting, 6:45 p m. Prayer-meeting and service preparatory to communion, Thursday evening at 7:30.

TABERNACLE CHURCH—CORNER OF MERID ian and Second streets. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler. D. D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. No evening

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORNER of Cedar and Elm streets. Take Virginiz-avenue car to Cedar street. R. V. Hunter, pastor. Preach-ing at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject, "Our Birth Is Nothing but Our Death Begun."—Young. Evening subject, "A Sensible Prayer." Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. 3:30 Sunday evening. Prayermeeting Thursday evening. All ages and classes are welcome. This is a church for the people.

Methodist Episcopal.

MERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Meridian and New York streets. The pastor, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., will preach sermons suggested by the season. At 10:30 a. m., "Standing Again by the Garden Gate When Our Life Was Young;" at 7:30 p. m. New Year's sermon to young men. The Murphy Club especially invited. Special music for the morning: "And there were Shepherds," Schnecker, will be given by request; also, "He is the Lord, Howe. In the evening, "O Lord we come to Thee," Pinsuti, and "Hear our prayer," Abbot. Classes at 9:30 a. m.; the Sunday-school and Bible studies at 2:15 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society at 3:30; Thursday evening prayer service at 7:30.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Central avenue and Butler street. Rev. J. H. Ford, D. D., paster. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. S. Tincher, D. D., and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sacramental service after morning sermon. Quarterly love feast, 9 a. m .: Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m.; Young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH-CORNER Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. S. A. Keen, D. D., pastor. 9 a. m., class-meetings; preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Henry Date, a noted evangelist and president of the Young People's Methodist Alliance for the United States, will presch; 2:15 p. m., interesting quarterly review exercises in the Sabbath-school; 6:30 p. m., a song service under direction of Jesse Underwood, the boy singer. Watch night service Monday night. Every-

## TUTEWILER,

72 W. Market st .- Cyclorama Place-Telephone 216

DIED.

BEVILLE-Bessie S., daughter of Henry H. and Fannie P. Beville, Thursday, Dec. 27, at 11:40 p m., aged seventeen years and twelve days. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 p. m., at Third Christian Church, corner Home avenue and Ash street. Leave the residence, 26 Walcott street, at 1:30 p. m. Friends invited.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRA-pher and Caligraph operator-young man ac-customed to office work. Address E. D. HICKS, 41 North Sixth street, Richmond, Ind., stating length and kind of experience, and amount salary ex-

WANTED-SITUATIONS. WANTED-A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER; long experience; best of references. Address JOHN, 14 Ingalls Block.

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size. 28x18x18 inches; weight, 500 ths; retail price, \$35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pools. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

FOR RENT. LOR RENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. INDIANAPOLIS EXCHANGE AND REAL EState Office have for sale and exchange: Improved farms all over the country. Grist-mills, factories, laundries and creameries to

Stocks of merchandise for farms and city property. City and village property for farms and merchan-Several choice farms in Tennessee to exchange. Timber and mineral lands to exchange.

A large amount of Texas and Arkansas lands to ex-\$20,000 worth of engines to exchange, 1,000,000 cigars to exchange. Vacant lots to exchange for farms and lands. City property to exchange for farms.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property, Send us full description of your property and what \$50,000 to loan at 6 per cent. VINNEDGE, SHERIDAN & CO., Indpls., Ind.



INTERRUPTED.

"Ah, Genevieve, have you divined, That as this silken skein you wind, You wind around my heart as well, The thread of love's entangling spell? Those smooth, soft hands, so dainty white-" "I wash them morning, noon and night, As you do yours, young man, I hope, In lather made of IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

CRAND NATIONAL AWARD of 16,600 francs.

a Stimulating Restorative,

PERUVIAN BARK, IRON, AND PURE CATALAN WINE.

the Great FRENCH REMEDY Endorsed by the Hospitals for PREVENTION and CURE of DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE. NEURALGIA, loss of APPETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD,

and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE. This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach. 22 Rue Drouot, Paris.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U.S., 30 North William Street, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

GARVIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE --- AND ---INSTITUTE of PENMANSHIP

Corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

Send for Circulars.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1886.) SUSINESS UNIVERSITY N. Penn. St., When Block, Opp. Posteffice.

REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors. Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penman ship, English and Actual Business Training. Indi vidual instruction. Educate for profit-least expensive in time and money. Graduates hold lucrative posi-tions. Day and Night School. Enter now. Call at University office, 31 When Block.

Elegant Catalogue Free. C. & E. W. BRADFORD, EZ INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. . They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by F. A. Bryan, druggist, cor. Mass. ave. and Vermont st.; Herman E. Frauer, apothecary, 246 E. Washington st.; T. C. French, Masonic Temple Drug Store, cor. Tenn. and Washington sts.; Otto Schopp, druggist and apothecary, 302 S. Illinois st.; Jno. W. Scott, druggist.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. TAURS CLEANED AND REPAIRED. MRS. E

W. BEARD, 70 Virginia avenue. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCK-Loan Association, Dec. 29, 1888, at 8 p. m., to consider amendments to by-laws. M. D. BUTLER, W. A. RHODES, Secretary.

CANITARY HOME--AT 334 N. NEW JERSEY st., Indianapolis, Ind. Chronic diseases and dis eases of women a specialty. The methods employed are electricity, Swedish movements, baths and other hygenic agents.

RACHEL SWAIN, M. D. O YOU WANT A GOVERNMENT POSITION! Send 25c, silver or stamps, for a book giving full instructions how to apply. A complete list of questions heretofore asked by the Civil-service Commission. Address CYCLORAMA PUBLISHING CO., Room 3, Cyclorama Building, Indianapolis, Ind. STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS CAN BE CON-

A sulted on past, present, future, love, friendship, marriage, inheritance, enemies, lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. It sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the best, consult the Doctor at once. 23 East Michigan street. INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 26, 1888,-THE WHOLE-A sale grocery, coffee-roasting and eigar business owned by Henry Schnull, and known under the firm name of Schnull & Krag, will hereafter be continued at the old stand under the name of Schnull & Co., which firm will be composed of Henry Schnull and his son G. A. Schnull. All notes and accounts due the old firm are to be paid to Schnull & Co., Nos. 62 to 68 South Meridian street.

FINANCIAL. MINANCIAL-ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO.,

Loan Agents, 62 E. Market st. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. DINANCIAL MONEY ON MORTGAGE FARMS C. E. COFFIN & CO. and city property. CIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Ddiana Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block \$50,000 TO LOAN AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT. Hall, N. E. cor Washington and Pennsylvania. M ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-M est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

INOR SALE-ELEGANT FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE Price. \$1,750; small cash payment; balance monthly, like rent. For particulars see CHAS. BLYTHE, 38's East Washington st.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. BICYCLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT H. T.

VAN DUZEN NO ENGINEER. NO HANDLING OF COAL. No Extra Water Rent or INSURANCE. Instantly Started. SAFE, DURABLE. ECONOMICAL and RELIABLE POWER. Send for Descriptive Circulars and Prices.

VAN DUZEN GAS ENGINE CO. Cor. Broadway & Second St., Cincinnati, O.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing argans. It promotes refreshing ergans. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and \$1.00, at Drgguists

Is now undue waste of Oxydizable Phosphorus normai the administration of a preparation of being at once assimalable and oxydizable. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES is the only

preparation of Phosphorus which combine these characteristics in the highest degree for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Night Sweats, and Nervous Diseases it is unequalled. Recommended by Physicians, Sold by Druggists. \$1 per bottle. Send for circular. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William st., N. Y.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES DENNSYLVANIA LINES\_THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER BOUTES.

Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolisas follows:

PANHANDLE ROUTE—EAST.

Leave for Ptsbrg. & N. Y....... 4:30am 3:00pm 5:10pm

Bichmond and Columbus... 9:00am 4:00pm

Arrive from N. Y. & Pitsbg.ll:40am 6:50pm 10:20pm

Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm

Elsepers to Pittsburg and New York without change.

Leave for Chicago and Northwest....11:20am 11:20pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 3:50am 2:50pm Leave for Louisville and the South...... 4:05ara 8:30am 4:00pm 5:10pm and the South...... 10.45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm

1. & V. R. E. SOUTHWEST. Vincennes Accommodation, Leave ... Vincennes Accommodation, Arrive .... Cairo Express, Arrive ...... TANDALIA LINE\_SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis.7:30am 11:55am 11:00pm 7:00 Steeping, Parlor and reclining-chair cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company or H. B. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

THE SHORT LINE Bloomington and Peoria, with through cars to principal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Sleeping and Re-clining-chair Cars via Danville to Chicago, making as

quick time, at lower rates, than any other line. The anthorized differential route East, with quick time and through tickets to principal Eastern cities, at considerably less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot Leave, going East. \*4:10 am 11:00 am \*9:00 pm Leave, going West. \*7:30 am 3:30 pm \*11:00 pm Arrive, from East. \*7:00 am 3:15 pm \*10:30 pm Arrive, from West .. \*3:50 am 10:40 am \*8:40 pm \*Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, In-

lianapolis, or to any agent on the line. Look in local column for special notices of sxcursions, reduced rates, etc.

THE SAFE LINE

CINCINNATI, Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, Washington, New York, the EAST and SOUTH. Trains leave Indianapolis

Trains arrive at Indianapolis:

8:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 4:55 p.m., 10:55 p.m. (daily.)

Only line with night train to Toledo and Detroit.

W. H. FISHER, Gen'l Ag'tC., H. & L. MONON DOLLTE NU NO NOT ULLE

3:55 a.m. (daily), 10:50 a.m., 3:50 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

C) LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICA SO RY (10-

The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Thicago, returning the same day. Leave Indianapolis. 7:10 a. m. daily; returning, leave Chicago 11:40 p.
m. daily, arriving Indianapolis 8:10 a. m.
Other trains leave as follows:
11:55 a. m. (except Sunday), arrive at Chicago at 6:35 p. m.
11:15 p. m. (daily), arrive at Chicago at 7 30 a. m.
6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation,
Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through